

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

# 4-Chloro-*N'*-(2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzylidene)benzohydrazide methanol monosolvate

Feng Zhi, Rong Wang, Yi Zhang, Qiang Wang and Yi-Lin Yang\*

Third Affiliated Hospital of Suzhou University, Changzhou 213000, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: yangyilin\_szu@126.com

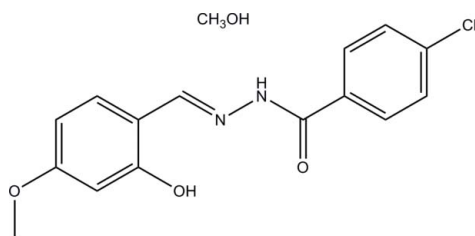
Received 24 September 2011; accepted 28 September 2011

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 298$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.051;  $wR$  factor = 0.144; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.0.

The title compound,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ , was synthesized by the condensation reaction of 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde with 4-chlorobenzohydrazide in methanol. The Schiff base molecule displays a *trans* configuration with respect to the  $\text{C}=\text{N}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{N}$  bonds. The dihedral angle between the two benzene rings is  $5.3(2)^\circ$ . In the crystal, molecules are linked by  $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  and  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen-bond interactions into chains running parallel to the  $a$  axis. An intramolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$  hydrogen bond is observed.

## Related literature

For background to Schiff base compounds, see: Fan *et al.* (2007); Kim *et al.* (2005); Nimitsiriwat *et al.* (2004). For their biological activity, see: Chen *et al.* (1997); Ren *et al.* (2002). For related structures, see: Mohd Lair *et al.* (2009); Fun *et al.* (2008); Yang (2008); Zhi (2008, 2009); Zhi & Yang (2007).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_4\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 336.77$   
 Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$   
 $a = 6.570(2)$  Å

$b = 10.343(3)$  Å  
 $c = 12.707(3)$  Å  
 $\alpha = 100.371(2)^\circ$   
 $\beta = 91.864(2)^\circ$

$\gamma = 101.663(2)^\circ$   
 $V = 829.7(4)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 2$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.25$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 298$  K  
 $0.17 \times 0.13 \times 0.12$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.959$ ,  $T_{\text{max}} = 0.971$

5945 measured reflections  
 3022 independent reflections  
 1724 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.144$   
 $S = 1.01$   
 3022 reflections  
 216 parameters  
 1 restraint

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.23$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$\text{O4}-\text{H4} \cdots \text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.82	1.83	2.646 (3)	177
$\text{N2}-\text{H2} \cdots \text{O4}$	0.90 (1)	2.00 (1)	2.876 (3)	163 (2)
$\text{O1}-\text{H1} \cdots \text{N1}$	0.82	1.96	2.676 (3)	146

 Symmetry code: (i)  $x - 1, y, z$ .

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2002); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

Financial support from the Third Affiliated Hospital of Suzhou University is acknowledged.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RZ2644).

## References

- Bruker (2002). SAINT and SMART. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Chen, H. Q., Hall, S., Zheng, B. & Rhodes, J. (1997). *Biodrugs*, **7**, 217–231.
- Fan, Y. H., He, X. T., Bi, C. F., Guo, F., Bao, Y. & Chen, R. (2007). *Russ. J. Coord. Chem.* **33**, 535–538.
- Fun, H.-K., Patil, P. S., Rao, J. N., Kalluraya, B. & Chantrapromma, S. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **E64**, o1707.
- Kim, H.-J., Kim, W., Lough, A. J., Kim, B. M. & Chin, J. (2005). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **127**, 16776–16777.
- Mohd Lair, N., Mohd Ali, H. & Ng, S. W. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o189.
- Nimitsiriwat, N., Marshall, E. L., Gibson, V. C., Elsegood, M. R. J. & Dale, S. H. (2004). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **126**, 13598–13599.
- Ren, S., Wang, R., Komatsu, K., Bonaz-Krause, P., Zyrianov, Y., McKenna, C. E., Csipke, C., Tokes, Z. A. & Lien, E. J. (2002). *J. Med. Chem.* **45**, 410–419.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Yang, D.-S. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **E64**, o1850.
- Zhi, F. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **E64**, o150.
- Zhi, F. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o623.
- Zhi, F. & Yang, Y.-L. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, o4471.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2011). E67, o2825 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811039778]

## 4-Chloro-*N'*-(2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzylidene)benzohydrazide methanol monosolvate

Feng Zhi, Rong Wang, Yi Zhang, Qiang Wang and Yi-Lin Yang

### S1. Comment

In recent years, much attention has been focused on the synthesis, structures, and properties of Schiff base compounds (Fan *et al.*, 2007; Kim *et al.*, 2005; Nimitsiriwat *et al.*, 2004). Some of the compounds have been found to have excellent pharmacological and antibacterial activity (Chen *et al.*, 1997; Ren *et al.*, 2002). We report herein the crystal structure of the title new Schiff base compound (Fig. 1) derived from the condensation reaction of 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde with 4-chlorobenzohydrazide.

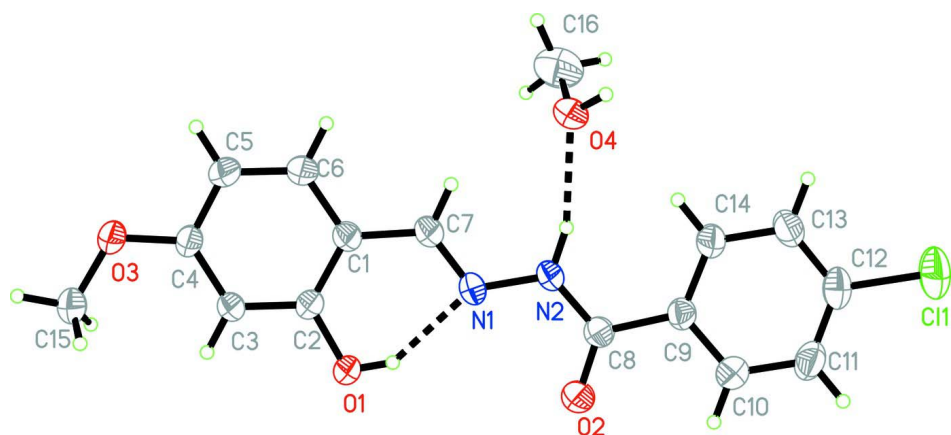
The asymmetric unit of the title compound contains a Schiff base molecule and a methanol molecule of crystallization. The Schiff base molecule displays a *trans* configuration with respect to the C=N and C–N bonds. There is an intramolecular O—H $\cdots$ N hydrogen bond in the molecule. The dihedral angle between the two benzene rings is 5.3 (2)°. All the bond lengths are within normal ranges and comparable to those in other similar compounds (Mohd Lair *et al.*, 2009; Fun *et al.*, 2008; Yang, 2008; Zhi, 2008; Zhi & Yang, 2007; Zhi, 2009). In the crystal (Fig. 2), molecules are linked by N—H $\cdots$ O and O—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen interactions into one-dimensional chains along the *a* axis (Table 1).

### S2. Experimental

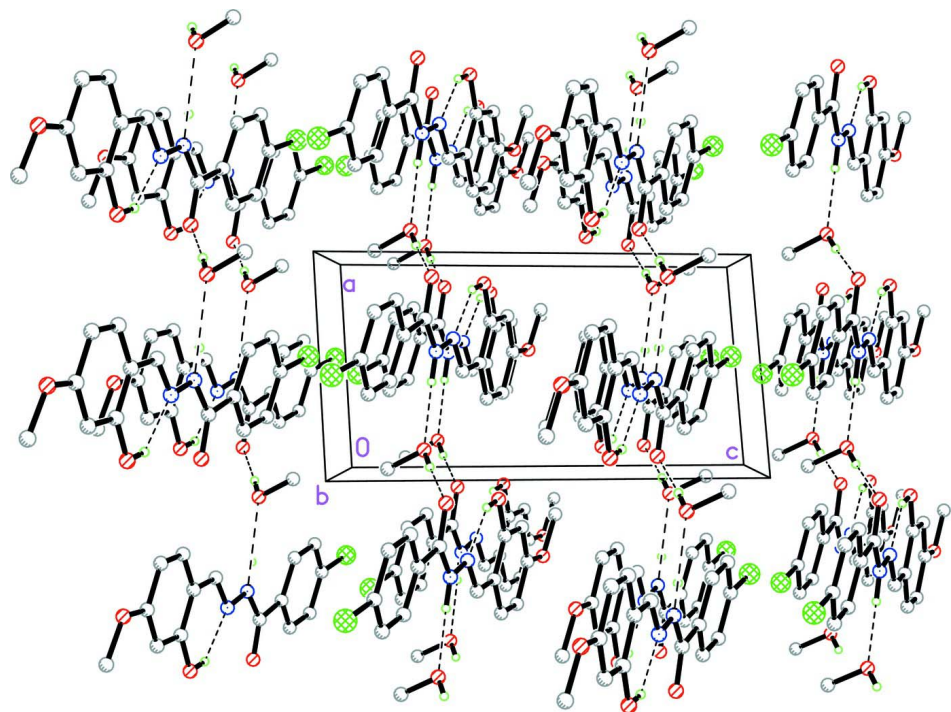
2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (0.01 mol, 1.52 g) and 4-chlorobenzohydrazide (0.01 mol, 1.71 g) were dissolved in methanol (50 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature to give a clear colourless solution. Crystals of the title compound were formed by slow evaporation of the solvent for several days at room temperature.

### S3. Refinement

Atom H2 was located in a difference Fourier map and refined with the N—H distance restrained to 0.90 (1) Å. All other H atoms were positioned geometrically [C—H = 0.93–0.96 Å, O—H = 0.82 Å] and refined using a riding model, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O}, \text{C})$  for hydroxy and methyl H atoms.

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level. Intramolecular O—H···N hydrogen bond is shown as a dashed line.

**Figure 2**

Crystal packing of the title compound, viewed along the *a* axis. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

#### 4-Chloro-*N'*-(2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzylidene)benzohydrazide methanol monosolvate

##### Crystal data

$C_{15}H_{13}ClN_2O_3 \cdot CH_4O$

$M_r = 336.77$

Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 1$

$a = 6.570$  (2) Å

$b = 10.343$  (3) Å

$c = 12.707$  (3) Å

$\alpha = 100.371$  (2)°

$\beta = 91.864$  (2)°

$\gamma = 101.663$  (2)°

$V = 829.7 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 2$   
 $F(000) = 352$   
 $D_x = 1.348 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$   
 Cell parameters from 1241 reflections

$\theta = 2.3\text{--}24.5^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.25 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 298 \text{ K}$   
 Block, colorless  
 $0.17 \times 0.13 \times 0.12 \text{ mm}$

*Data collection*

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector  
 diffractometer  
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
 Graphite monochromator  
 $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.959$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.971$

5945 measured reflections  
 3022 independent reflections  
 1724 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 25.5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.4^\circ$   
 $h = -7 \rightarrow 7$   
 $k = -12 \rightarrow 12$   
 $l = -15 \rightarrow 13$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.144$   
 $S = 1.01$   
 3022 reflections  
 216 parameters  
 1 restraint  
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
 map  
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
 neighbouring sites  
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
 and constrained refinement  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0633P)^2]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.23 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.17 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

*Special details*

**Geometry.** All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.45941 (17)	1.34163 (8)	0.04723 (7)	0.1057 (4)
N1	0.6218 (3)	0.69152 (19)	0.29276 (16)	0.0550 (6)
N2	0.5628 (3)	0.7970 (2)	0.25424 (18)	0.0544 (6)
O1	0.8829 (3)	0.55918 (18)	0.37185 (18)	0.0764 (6)
H1	0.8513	0.6186	0.3438	0.115*
O2	0.8950 (3)	0.91058 (17)	0.25849 (18)	0.0853 (7)
O3	0.5767 (3)	0.14043 (16)	0.46539 (16)	0.0715 (6)
O4	0.1182 (3)	0.72464 (19)	0.20964 (17)	0.0731 (6)
H4	0.0462	0.7810	0.2227	0.110*
C1	0.5106 (4)	0.4800 (2)	0.34710 (19)	0.0485 (6)

C2	0.7089 (4)	0.4662 (2)	0.3793 (2)	0.0506 (6)
C3	0.7361 (4)	0.3544 (2)	0.42035 (19)	0.0528 (7)
H3	0.8687	0.3472	0.4431	0.063*
C4	0.5660 (4)	0.2544 (2)	0.4272 (2)	0.0533 (7)
C5	0.3685 (4)	0.2649 (3)	0.3942 (2)	0.0652 (8)
H5	0.2542	0.1964	0.3976	0.078*
C6	0.3423 (4)	0.3768 (3)	0.3565 (2)	0.0634 (8)
H6	0.2084	0.3845	0.3366	0.076*
C7	0.4739 (4)	0.5964 (2)	0.30752 (19)	0.0538 (7)
H7	0.3371	0.6024	0.2921	0.065*
C8	0.7072 (4)	0.9011 (2)	0.2375 (2)	0.0565 (7)
C9	0.6350 (4)	1.0083 (2)	0.1913 (2)	0.0526 (7)
C10	0.7810 (5)	1.1221 (3)	0.1836 (2)	0.0669 (8)
H10	0.9185	1.1298	0.2084	0.080*
C11	0.7275 (5)	1.2247 (3)	0.1399 (2)	0.0759 (9)
H11	0.8277	1.3008	0.1355	0.091*
C12	0.5255 (5)	1.2130 (3)	0.1031 (2)	0.0680 (8)
C13	0.3780 (5)	1.1019 (3)	0.1095 (2)	0.0761 (9)
H13	0.2408	1.0951	0.0846	0.091*
C14	0.4322 (4)	0.9993 (3)	0.1531 (2)	0.0699 (8)
H14	0.3311	0.9233	0.1567	0.084*
C15	0.7748 (4)	0.1250 (3)	0.5037 (3)	0.0789 (9)
H15A	0.8623	0.1154	0.4449	0.118*
H15B	0.7574	0.0465	0.5356	0.118*
H15C	0.8382	0.2028	0.5563	0.118*
C16	0.0297 (6)	0.6290 (4)	0.1191 (3)	0.1093 (12)
H16A	0.0040	0.6737	0.0616	0.164*
H16B	-0.0994	0.5770	0.1358	0.164*
H16C	0.1236	0.5706	0.0978	0.164*
H2	0.4259 (18)	0.792 (3)	0.240 (2)	0.085 (10)*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Cl1	0.1478 (9)	0.0832 (6)	0.1065 (7)	0.0441 (6)	0.0043 (6)	0.0498 (5)
N1	0.0538 (13)	0.0482 (12)	0.0692 (14)	0.0191 (11)	-0.0014 (11)	0.0188 (10)
N2	0.0448 (13)	0.0522 (12)	0.0731 (15)	0.0169 (11)	-0.0001 (11)	0.0227 (11)
O1	0.0478 (11)	0.0667 (12)	0.1210 (17)	-0.0033 (9)	-0.0109 (11)	0.0546 (11)
O2	0.0489 (12)	0.0643 (12)	0.148 (2)	0.0151 (10)	-0.0058 (12)	0.0321 (12)
O3	0.0582 (12)	0.0592 (11)	0.1055 (15)	0.0078 (9)	0.0026 (11)	0.0437 (10)
O4	0.0475 (11)	0.0716 (12)	0.1049 (16)	0.0173 (9)	-0.0006 (11)	0.0252 (11)
C1	0.0453 (15)	0.0491 (13)	0.0541 (16)	0.0143 (12)	0.0040 (12)	0.0129 (12)
C2	0.0464 (16)	0.0455 (13)	0.0609 (16)	0.0059 (12)	0.0044 (12)	0.0169 (12)
C3	0.0424 (15)	0.0513 (14)	0.0698 (18)	0.0128 (12)	0.0006 (13)	0.0226 (12)
C4	0.0535 (17)	0.0463 (14)	0.0641 (17)	0.0096 (13)	0.0067 (13)	0.0217 (12)
C5	0.0448 (16)	0.0615 (16)	0.093 (2)	0.0056 (13)	0.0075 (15)	0.0307 (15)
C6	0.0418 (15)	0.0650 (17)	0.089 (2)	0.0121 (13)	0.0052 (14)	0.0290 (15)
C7	0.0476 (16)	0.0541 (15)	0.0650 (18)	0.0177 (13)	0.0027 (13)	0.0175 (13)

C8	0.0472 (17)	0.0488 (15)	0.0755 (19)	0.0152 (13)	0.0041 (14)	0.0113 (13)
C9	0.0525 (16)	0.0473 (14)	0.0616 (17)	0.0157 (12)	0.0072 (13)	0.0133 (12)
C10	0.0622 (18)	0.0604 (17)	0.077 (2)	0.0061 (15)	-0.0002 (15)	0.0198 (15)
C11	0.091 (2)	0.0552 (17)	0.081 (2)	0.0040 (16)	0.0001 (18)	0.0276 (15)
C12	0.096 (3)	0.0573 (17)	0.0602 (18)	0.0267 (17)	0.0105 (17)	0.0236 (14)
C13	0.0632 (19)	0.080 (2)	0.102 (2)	0.0287 (16)	0.0104 (17)	0.0439 (18)
C14	0.0574 (19)	0.0624 (17)	0.100 (2)	0.0135 (14)	0.0084 (16)	0.0408 (16)
C15	0.071 (2)	0.0640 (17)	0.110 (2)	0.0128 (16)	-0.0042 (18)	0.0434 (17)
C16	0.090 (3)	0.138 (3)	0.095 (3)	0.024 (2)	-0.001 (2)	0.012 (2)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

C11—C12	1.736 (3)	C5—H5	0.9300
N1—C7	1.280 (3)	C6—H6	0.9300
N1—N2	1.390 (3)	C7—H7	0.9300
N2—C8	1.337 (3)	C8—C9	1.492 (3)
N2—H2	0.901 (10)	C9—C10	1.380 (3)
O1—C2	1.355 (3)	C9—C14	1.383 (4)
O1—H1	0.8200	C10—C11	1.382 (4)
O2—C8	1.235 (3)	C10—H10	0.9300
O3—C4	1.366 (3)	C11—C12	1.367 (4)
O3—C15	1.423 (3)	C11—H11	0.9300
O4—C16	1.398 (3)	C12—C13	1.362 (4)
O4—H4	0.8200	C13—C14	1.383 (4)
C1—C2	1.395 (3)	C13—H13	0.9300
C1—C6	1.397 (3)	C14—H14	0.9300
C1—C7	1.445 (3)	C15—H15A	0.9600
C2—C3	1.392 (3)	C15—H15B	0.9600
C3—C4	1.378 (3)	C15—H15C	0.9600
C3—H3	0.9300	C16—H16A	0.9600
C4—C5	1.382 (4)	C16—H16B	0.9600
C5—C6	1.369 (3)	C16—H16C	0.9600
C7—N1—N2	116.3 (2)	C10—C9—C14	117.9 (2)
C8—N2—N1	120.2 (2)	C10—C9—C8	118.0 (2)
C8—N2—H2	121.7 (18)	C14—C9—C8	124.1 (2)
N1—N2—H2	118.1 (18)	C9—C10—C11	121.5 (3)
C2—O1—H1	109.5	C9—C10—H10	119.2
C4—O3—C15	118.4 (2)	C11—C10—H10	119.2
C16—O4—H4	109.5	C12—C11—C10	119.2 (3)
C2—C1—C6	117.5 (2)	C12—C11—H11	120.4
C2—C1—C7	122.8 (2)	C10—C11—H11	120.4
C6—C1—C7	119.7 (2)	C13—C12—C11	120.6 (3)
O1—C2—C3	116.9 (2)	C13—C12—C11	120.3 (3)
O1—C2—C1	122.3 (2)	C11—C12—C11	119.1 (2)
C3—C2—C1	120.8 (2)	C12—C13—C14	120.0 (3)
C4—C3—C2	119.7 (2)	C12—C13—H13	120.0
C4—C3—H3	120.1	C14—C13—H13	120.0

C2—C3—H3	120.1	C9—C14—C13	120.8 (3)
O3—C4—C3	124.1 (2)	C9—C14—H14	119.6
O3—C4—C5	115.4 (2)	C13—C14—H14	119.6
C3—C4—C5	120.4 (2)	O3—C15—H15A	109.5
C6—C5—C4	119.5 (2)	O3—C15—H15B	109.5
C6—C5—H5	120.3	H15A—C15—H15B	109.5
C4—C5—H5	120.3	O3—C15—H15C	109.5
C5—C6—C1	122.0 (2)	H15A—C15—H15C	109.5
C5—C6—H6	119.0	H15B—C15—H15C	109.5
C1—C6—H6	119.0	O4—C16—H16A	109.5
N1—C7—C1	122.7 (2)	O4—C16—H16B	109.5
N1—C7—H7	118.6	H16A—C16—H16B	109.5
C1—C7—H7	118.6	O4—C16—H16C	109.5
O2—C8—N2	122.4 (2)	H16A—C16—H16C	109.5
O2—C8—C9	119.8 (2)	H16B—C16—H16C	109.5
N2—C8—C9	117.8 (2)		

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D—H...A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>	<i>D—H...A</i>
O4—H4...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.82	1.83	2.646 (3)	177
N2—H2...O4	0.90 (1)	2.00 (1)	2.876 (3)	163 (2)
O1—H1...N1	0.82	1.96	2.676 (3)	146

Symmetry code: (i)  $x-1, y, z$ .